

## Enemy Aliens

### 171 W. W. Men Lashed, Tarred And Feathered

Masked "Knights of Liberty" at Tulsa Avenue Bomb Outrage

Agitators Are Driven Into the Osage Hills

Oklahoma City on Guard Against Reported Attempt at Revenge

(Special Correspondent)

TULSA, Okla., Nov. 10.—Rumors were rife to-day that I. W. W. agitators, friends of the seventeen men who were publicly whipped, tarred and feathered and driven out of Tulsa by a large band of masked men last night, would seek to avenge what they term an outrage on patriots.

City and county authorities were alert to-day to every movement made by suspicious characters. Any man in Tulsa without visible means of support and unable to give a good account of himself is liable to be arrested as a member of this organization and prosecuted to the limit for vagrancy, even if he does not carry a card of the Industrial Workers of the World.

Backing the authorities up in their determination to rid Tulsa and Tulsa County of this class of agitators is a company of home guards numbering over 200 men, many of whom have seen military service.

I. W. W. Men Steal Explosives

A few nights ago a magazine of the Kansas Torpedo Company was robbed of sixty quarts of nitroglycerine, and the police lay this robbery to Industrial Workers of the World, who are believed to have planned a reign of terrorism in the oil belt.

The recent wrecking of the home of J. Edgar Pew, vice-president of the Carter Oil Company, a Standard Oil affiliation, was, it is believed, the first overt act in this proposed reign of terror.

Federal Secret Service officers are said to be assisting the Tulsa police in running down the robbery of nitroglycerine and to have obtained positive knowledge it was accomplished by members of the Industrial Workers of the World, who have the explosive concealed in a remote place in the Osage hills.

It was in this direction that the seventeen victims of the vigilantes fled after being turned loose by their captors last night. Somewhere in the Osage hills these fugitives are still wandering. Reports were received to-day that

they applied at several farmhouses in Osage County for food and shelter, but night's affair, is said to have branches throughout the oil belt of Oklahoma, Kansas, Texas and Louisiana, and is determined to suppress all disloyal activities in the territory named. The strike of oil field workers in Texas and Louisiana is said in a measure to be responsible for this organization coming into existence.

Eleven of the whipped I. W. W.'s were arrested in a recent raid on state headquarters here. The other six had testified last night at the trials of their fellows in court. All were being taken by a roundabout route to I. W. W. headquarters in three touring cars by city policemen when they were halted by the black shrouded figures, who pointed rifles and pistols. The policemen had intended to escort from the city and watch the work of the "knights," none of whom was recognized. Later the streets of Tulsa were placarded with printed signs bearing this warning:

I. W. W. Warned From Tulsa  
The policemen in charge of the prisoners were offered no violence, but were forced to drive the motor cars to the rendezvous in a ravine near each one, who had previously been searched and whose hands had been tied with rope.

A circle of motor cars was drawn about a huge tree, and in the glare of the headlights man after man was tied up and lashed on the back until the blood ran. Boiling hot tar then was applied, and handfuls of feathers thrown into the tar.

One old man begged for mercy and cried that he was not an I. W. W., but a "knights" declared he had been arrested in the raid on the state headquarters, and he took his turn at the whipping post.

"The Call" Barred on B. R. T. Newsstands  
Sale of Paper "Negligible," Is Reason Given by Advertising Company

Officials of the Broadway Subway and Homes Borough Car Advertising Company, 31 Nassau Street, announced yesterday that "The Call," the Socialist daily, had been barred from the newsstands of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. The reason given is the daily sales of the Socialist newspaper on the newsstands was "negligible."

The company denied the exclusion of the paper was due to its radical policies. "We simply found that the sales of 'The Call' did not warrant its being handled any longer," said an official of the advertising company. "There had been no complaint against the circulation of the paper, nor did we attempt to assume the role of censor as to what the public shall read."

The sale of "The Call" in the subway and on other transportation lines in Manhattan was being continued yesterday.

### John Devoy a Sinn Fein Chief, Irish General's Letter Shows

U. S. Secret Service Reveals Mellowes's Papers Showing Another Outbreak Was Planned in Ireland After War—Movement Had a Censor Here

An intimate inside picture of the Sinn Fein rebellion of Easter Week, 1916, written by Liam Mellowes, commandant general of the Irish Volunteers, was made public yesterday by William J. Flynn, chief of the United States Secret Service.

This remarkable document, together with other papers seized when Mellowes was arrested by Chief Flynn, along with other Sinn Feiners, on the charge of plotting another rebellion in Ireland, shed a new light on the efforts of the Sinn Feiners to throw off British rule.

Sir Roger Casement's connection with the uprising is also told in a new way. In his own hand Mellowes penned the statement that Germany's aid was sought by the Sinn Feiners and that Germany failed to give the promised aid.

"I know that there was an existing agreement with Germany that, if the course of the war allowed it, they would set up an independent Ireland. Knowing this, I was willing to wait until the war did allow it—even to wait until the end of the war."

Mellowes Names Devoy as Chief  
In another document, also in the handwriting of Mellowes, is a statement which, in the opinion of the United States officials, proves that John Devoy, editor of the Sinn Fein organ in America ("The Gaelic-American"), was one of the controlling geniuses on this side of the water of the Sinn Fein movement.

Even Mellowes bowed down to Devoy in this document. In the documents made public by Chief Flynn appears this paragraph:  
"On March 4, 1917, accompanied by Peter Gorch, I went to a Robert Emmett celebration in Boston. I was asked to stay to organize the people in Boston, as they said I might be able to do some good. I could not tell them what I heard from Mr. Devoy whether he would permit me or not."

Tells of Easter Week Rebellion  
Mellowes, in beginning his story of the Easter Week Rebellion, draws a graphic picture of the orders and counter orders of the various leaders, from President Pearse down, which led to general confusion throughout the city. He also tells of the forces in the various parts of Ireland to make any sort of a concerted effort.

Then his account continues:  
"After Casement's death I got a message from him through Mrs. Green. It was given to her by Casement, with the request that she would deliver it to me."  
"Casement was lying ill in a private hospital in Bavaria, when he first heard that there was to be an insurrection in Ireland. A German officer who had come from a Baltic port told him of the Aud's departure for the Baltic port. He immediately learned that the military authorities there were not officially aware of the Aud's departure for the Baltic port. He immediately learned that the German officers at the Baltic port, I am of the opinion that this was arranged from America."

"After insistence on his part, the authorities placed a submarine at the disposal of Casement. In this submarine he started for Ireland, but after one day's journey the machinery went wrong, and after four hours' vain endeavor to right it he was transferred to another submarine. This was an older pattern and very slow. Besides, the commander did not know the coast of Ireland very well."

Casement Arrested  
"Casement, Monteith and Bailey, who accompanied him, landed on the Kerry coast. Casement has been connected with the arrival of the Aud. As a matter of fact, and as is not generally known, there was a distance of not less than one hundred miles between the spot where the Aud was sunk and that where Casement landed. Immediately after landing he sent Monteith and Bailey on some errand, and when they returned he had been arrested through the treachery of the man on whose ground they had landed, who, living in fear of the Germans' landing, had immediately gone to the police with the information."

"Nevertheless, Casement did succeed in having word brought to Dublin that he had failed to get German help, and that under the circumstances the insurrection must not take place at that time. It was this knowledge of Casement's arrest which decided McNeill to countermand the maneuvers, and the order appeared in 'The Irish Independent' of Easter Sunday. Every one knows how events shaped after that."

"It has been popularly supposed that the insurrection was to take place on Easter Sunday, for the reason that the government had issued orders for the simultaneous arrest of all the Volunteer leaders, and that the revolutionary leaders had decided on the insurrection many months previous—even before the 'Secret Orders' to the Military' document was read at the Dublin Corporation meeting by Alderman Tom Kelly, which order, by the way, was an out and out fabrication for the purpose of forcing McNeill's hand, who was entirely opposed to taking any offensive action."

Suggests New Uprising  
Mellowes then says that he believed the best time for the Sinn Feiners to act was after peace had been concluded. He argued that it would be possible to run guns into Ireland on a large scale then, so that every man in Ireland would be armed. He says:  
"It would then be possible to demand through a party in the House of Commons (not necessarily the Irish Nationalist party) colonial government for Ireland. With this party to voice the demand and the rifle of the volunteers ready to support it, I believe that the government would have no recourse but to accede. While this would not be the full attainment of our ideal, it would, nevertheless, place us in as favorable a position as we were in 1782. And without the restrictions of our present position we could quickly further our claim—and win."

"I am fully convinced that the war ending and the promised Home Rule bill not forthcoming, the ranks of the volunteers would be largely augmented. I would safely reckon on having 30,000 armed and dependable men."

"I believe that it would have been much wiser to wait for some issue which would justify our cause in the eyes of the people, who were most cer-

tainly very hostile when the insurrection broke out and remained hostile until the execution of the leaders."

U. S. Officials Accuse Devoy  
At the same time that the Mellowes documents were made public, Chief Flynn gave out a letter found on Thomas Welsh, a sailor on a British liner, arrested a week ago for carrying mail from Sinn Feiners in Ireland to their co-conspirators here. The letter, unaddressed and unsigned, was intended for John Devoy, the Secret Service agents say.

There are several references to the Sinn Feiner, who has visited New York disguised as a priest, and from statements in the letter this man is now in this country. The letter is cryptic, and where names are written in full they are aliases. Initials in all other instances are used, excepting in the single reference to Mellowes, who is called Liam.

The letter also tells of the anger of the Seanfear (the head of the Sinn Feiners) over the use of names in letters, and also the sending of mail from this side without being censored by the Sinn Fein censor in New York.

All these documents and others have been turned over to John C. Knox, Assistant United States Attorney, who is prosecuting the Sinn Feiners here. Some of them will be used in the proceeding by the government to determine if "The Gaelic-American" avowedly anti-British, should not be suppressed. It was once owned by Supreme Court Justice Daniel F. Cohalan.

Plot to Free I. W. W. Prisoners Frustrated  
Note Delivered to Haywood, in Chicago Jail, Plans for Escape

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—What is believed to have been a plot to aid I. W. W. prisoners to escape while being transferred from the Cook County Jail to other jails near Chicago was frustrated to-day by Deputy United States Marshal Richard Hart, who arrested a man, said to be J. E. Russell, and a sixteen-year-old girl.

The man was seized after he was seen slipping a note to a jail guard, with instructions to deliver it to one of the I. W. W. prisoners.

The note read: "What action should

we take on the outside? Give answer to the girl in red."  
Deputy Marshal Hart hurried outside and found a sixteen-year-old girl near the jail entrance. She wore a red dress, and he placed her under arrest. Federal officers believe that a break in freedom was planned by the I. W. W. prisoners while they were being transferred.

Later the prisoners were removed in safety. The I. W. W. men are under Federal indictment for alleged conspiracy against the government, and it was decided to remove them to other jails because of the crowded condition of the Cook County institution. William D. Haywood, secretary and treasurer of the I. W. W., was the prisoner who was handed the note. Deputy Marshal Hart seized the note before Haywood could read it. Russell has been acting as a messenger for the I. W. W. prisoners in the jail. He attempted to escape from the building, but was caught.

I. W. W.'s Sinister Platform Broadened by the War

The war, and especially the entrance of the United States into the conflict, offered an opportunity to broaden the scope of the I. W. W. platform which that organization has been swift to seize. How vast and sinister are the purposes that have loomed vaguely or definitely before its leaders in the glare of war may be judged from the following quotations.

From the war resolution adopted by the I. W. W. convention: "We openly declare ourselves determined opponents of all nationalistic sectionalism or patriotism, and the militarism preached and supported by our one damn war and, for the prevention of such, we proclaim the anti-militarist propaganda in time of peace, thus promoting class solidarity among the workers of the entire world, and in time of war, the general strike in all industries."

From a speech by the Rev. Robert Whitaker at an Industrial Workers of the World mass meeting in San Francisco on July 3: "Better get to jail in America than go to hell in Europe."

From "Solidarity," the official organ of the Industrial Workers of the World, on June 2: "This promises to be the banner year for the One Big Union. It may also be the final testing of us all. Are you ready to take your stand and prove to the world that you are made of the stuff good rebels are made of? All aboard for the greatest year in the history of labor! Put on your wooden slippers and get on the job!"

From the same paper of the issue of July 7: "Capitalism by drenching the earth with blood has proved itself to be a traitor to the entire human race. Treason of this sort is incomparably criminal. If we remember correctly the penalty for treason these days is death. Here's hoping."

Only Two Bids for Projectiles  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Only two bids were received by the Navy Department in answer to invitation for proposals to furnish about 336,000 five-inch projectiles. The Ingersoll-Rand Manufacturing Company asked \$11.24 each and the Bethlehem Steel Company the \$12.90 each. Deliveries are to begin next May at the rate of 1,000 a day. The contract will represent a total outlay of more than \$4,000,000 for this one size of ammunition.

### Police of Chicago Censor Speakers At Peace Meeting

Nearing Cites New York Election as Proof That U. S. Is War-Weary

For Union With Russia  
Pacifist Leader Suggests Joining Bolsheviks in Request for Armistice

(Special Correspondent)

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—The People's Council for Democracy and Terms of Peace held a meeting to-day. On one side of the platform stood Police Superintendent Schuetzler, representatives of the Department of Justice and policemen in uniform and plain clothes. On the other side were more policemen and detectives.

Acting Governor John G. Oglesby had directed Samuel Insull, chairman of the State Council of Defense, to inform the Chief of Police and Corporation Counsel of Chicago that they would be held responsible for dispersing the peace meeting "if anything of a seditious character, either in action or words, takes place."


Scott Nearing, a university professor, made the chief speech and had charge of the collection. There were so many policemen in the hall that an overflow meeting on the first floor of the hall was held. Altogether there were probably three hundred or four hundred persons present.

Cites New York Election  
To-day's peace meeting was considerably more tame than those earlier in the war. If Nearing had uttered anything which the representatives of the Corporation Counsel's office considered seditious Chief Schuetzler would have told his men to clear the hall.

Mrs. W. I. Thomas, of the Woman's Peace Party, accompanied Nearing to the platform. Gracia Erickson, Evanson suffragist, and James Delson also were on the platform. Behind the speaker hung portraits of Washington and Lincoln.

Nearing, whose peace policy is to "talk the thing out," said the American people were sick of the war, and cited in support of the statement the New York election, in which Mitchell, running as a leader of loyalists, had given only a quarter of the votes. He admitted, however, that the vote for Hillquit, the anti-war candidate, was only about 23 per cent of the total.

"That election," he said, "means that the American people are sick of the war. The Chicago Tribune" says this



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COATS	Pique, Holidia, Velour, Broadcloth and Gabardine, Fur trimmed, silk lined and lined. Hand tailored. Wore \$47.50.	37.50
COATS	High quality Velour, Broadcloth and French Mixture, Fur trimmed, silk lined, hand tailored. Hand tailored. Wore \$27.50.	45.00

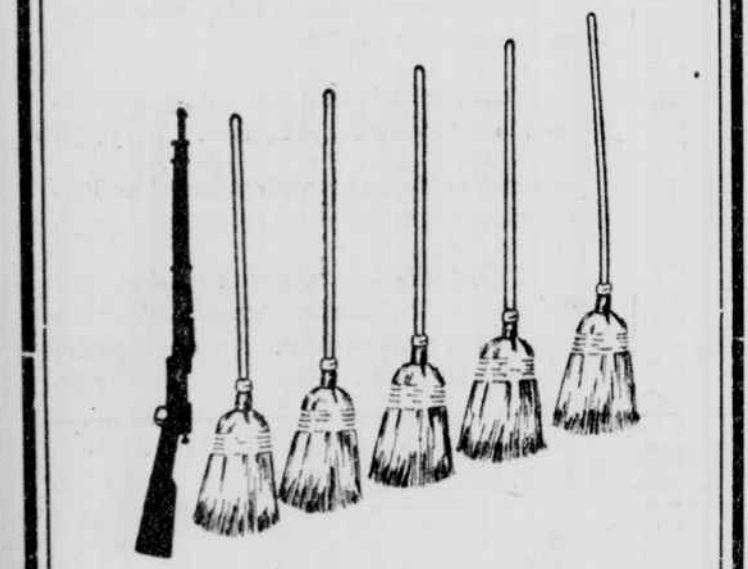
21-23 West 38th Street

gressional election of 1918, when the people will show who are the patriots." The reason for the collection, the speaker said, was to open a bureau at Washington to fight against conscription of labor, to fight for conscription of wealth, to oppose the universal military service bill and to urge an early peace.

A number of spectators were driven away from the hall by odors near the close of the meeting. Some of them said it was a "stink bomb," others that it was merely flashlight smoke. "It was a stink bomb," said a representative of the Department of Justice. "I decided to get out."

Disloyal Banker Convicted  
ATLANTIC, Iowa, Nov. 10.—W. Theodore Woodward, a young banker of Lewis, Iowa, pleaded guilty to a charge of violating the Iowa espionage law here to-day. He was fined \$500 and received a suspended sentence of six months in jail. He was charged with having urged patrons of his bank not to buy Liberty bonds.

Things as they are in our training camps



AFTER seven months of war one man in six has a rifle; the rest have none or have whittled their own.

A survey of conditions as they are, written from first hand information gathered by staff reporters at fourteen training camps in all sections of the country.

Covering the rifles, other ordnance, food, clothing, recreation, training, hospitals and sanitation, and quarters.

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The Tribune

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### DUO-ART RECITAL

There will be an informal musicale tomorrow afternoon at three o'clock in our Duo-Art Salon. Recordings will be played on the Duo-Art Piano by Harold Bauer, Rudolph Ganz, Ossip Gabrilowitsch, Percy Grainger, Enrique Granados, Madam Carreno and other celebrated pianists. A well-known Duo-Art Artist will play in person. Admission without charge.

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